

TURK SUBMARINE OFFICERS HELP RESCUE PANIC STRICKEN CROWD

Vivid Story of Experience in Mediterranean Told by American Woman Writer on Her Arrival in New York.

AUSTRIAN COMMANDER SHOWS HIMSELF HUMANE

Calls to Terrified Men and Women Urging Them to Be Calm and Exclaiming "We Are Not Murderers."

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
New York, Nov. 28.—A Turkish submarine, stopped the British passenger ship Barullos in the Mediterranean and after twenty-five persons had been drowned, assisted in rescuing many of the 250 passengers who had gone aboard in a panic, according to Eleanor Franklin Egan, an eye witness, who arrived today on the steamship New York.

The Barullos, according to Mrs. Egan, who is a writer returning from a six-month trip through southern Europe, left Alexandria, Egypt, on October 2. Although the ship flew the British flag, her crew was Greek, the passengers, a majority third class, being chiefly Greeks and orientals. When about five hours south of Crete the ship picked up three boats containing the crew of the British steamship Sallor Prince, which had been sunk by a submarine a few hours previous.

The Barullos, Mrs. Egan said, carried only four lifeboats, each with a capacity for thirty people. The picking up of the crew of the Sallor Prince created a feeling of excitement which was never again to be experienced when the submarine came to the surface about two miles distant and fired a shot over the Barullos, evidently as a signal for her to stop.

Instantly a wild panic broke loose, said Mrs. Egan. "Let the crew go," she heard the Turkish officer shout. "Women, get to the boats, throw your children into the sea and jump after them. Frightened sailors cut the ropes holding the lifeboats and when they were launched into the water, three of the six were swamped and emptied of their human loads. I was caught in the rush and literally forced over the side into the sea.

Officer Most Humane.
"It seemed that I had no sooner struck the water than the submarine appeared under the bows of our ship. On her deck I saw a number of men with an officer whom I took to be an Austrian. The submarine had her collapsible lifeboat out and the submarine crew were pulling people out of the water onto her deck. The officer was holding up his hands above his head, saying, 'Don't shoot, we are not murderers.'"

The first of the panic over, we moved back to the Barullos and the officer, a woman, and children, many in a half-drowned state, were crowding the deck of the submarine, which remained alongside. When all the rescued were returned to the Barullos, a roll showed that twenty-five were missing, fourteen children, seven women and four men.

Heart-rending Scenes Occur.
"In addition to the twenty-five drowned, many were wounded in the panic. Several of the most serious were taken into the submarine and treated by our ship doctor, who went aboard at the invitation of the submarine commander."

Mrs. Egan said she witnessed many heart-rending scenes. "One woman," she said, "who had lost her three children, by throwing them overboard, went stark mad. The doctor was a young man, a Jew, with a beard, and a woman, with an infant child, was seen almost exhausted trying to cling to the sides of the ship. She was surrounded by many others. A rope was thrown into her hands, but looking up, she flew to the deck in English. 'Don't mind me, I belong to no one and have no one to care for me. Help some one else.'"

"With these words she passed the rope to another woman, and with her hair in one arm she came from sight. Only One Shot Fired.
"Only one shot was fired by the submarine. She remained alongside for five hours, until all possible rescues had been made and the wounded had been attended. She then disappeared, and we proceeded to Alexandria, without further incident."

"I did not know her name or designation number, but she was one of the largest boats of her kind I have ever seen. The captain of the Sallor Prince told me that he recognized her as the same one that had sunk his ship some hours previous, although at that time, he said, she flew the Austrian colors. Her deck armament consisted of two twelve-pounders, which were in plain sight as she came alongside the Barullos. The Sallor Prince, her captain said, was given twenty minutes to get her crew into the boats before she was sunk by the shots fired into her hold."

BRITISH SOLDIERS 'WASTEFUL' IS CHARGE

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
London, Nov. 28.—British soldiers in the trenches are careless and wasteful both of ammunition and of lives, it is charged here. This statement has been made by John Hodge, M. P., who returned from a visit to the front. He was informed,

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Nov. 28.—New Mexico: Monday and Tuesday fair, slowly rising temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.
Maximum temperature, 59 degrees; minimum temperature, 10; range, 49. Temperature at 6 p. m. yesterday, 39. Northern winds clear.

he said, that thousands of tons of beef and millions of rifle cartridges were lying about the trenches and trampled in the mud.
Washington, Mr. Hodge found, was in some cases checked by the officers in charge. The trouble is, the men get an excessive amount of meat—twelve ounces—in their daily ration. No account is taken of casualties or of the fact that the men are not eating the trench meat. Ultimately they are buried in the trench mud. This is also the fate of the cartridges left behind by the men when relieved. In some cases, the officer of the relieving party would ascertain how many rounds had been served out and how many fired so as to keep a check on this amount lost. But these officers, according to Mr. Hodge, are in a minority.

The same complaints as to waste have been made against the troops in the English training camps. Here the blame is laid to overabundant rations and the wastefulness of cooks who throw away whole loaves of fresh bread and left over beef and vegetables.

Girl Accidentally Killed.
Santa Fe, Nov. 28.—Magpie Schell, aged 15 years, was killed by the bursting of a flywheel on her father's ranch on the Sweetwater in Colfax county. Her father was shelling corn with a hand power sheller and the daughter was feeding it when the accident occurred. A piece of the flywheel struck the girl in the temple, causing concussion of the brain. She was the youngest of nine children.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY MURDERED BY TURKS

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
Istanbul, Switzerland, Nov. 28 (via Paris, 1:30 p. m.).—Mr. Leslie, an American citizen, and several other foreigners were killed by Turks at Uria, Mesopotamia, while trying to defend Armenians from the Turks, according to a story published today in the newspaper Nouvelles de Bada.

A dispatch from Boston November 12 said the American board of commissioners for foreign missions had announced the death of the Rev. Francis Leslie, a missionary stationed at Uria. His death, it was said, was due to poisoning. No details were given. Mr. Leslie had been acting as intermediary for 300 French, Italian and Russian refugees who were interned at Uria. His home was in Michigan.

MIKADO RETURNS TO PALACE IN CITY OF TOKIO

Cortege Moves Through the Streets in Solemn Procession, Multitudes Keeping Perfect Silence.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
Tokio, Nov. 28.—Accompanying the imperial shrine in a cortege which was a replica of that which departed for Kioto on November 11, Emperor Yoshihito returned to his capital today after an absence of three weeks. He drove to the palace through streets jammed with silent multitudes. Cheering was forbidden by the police, who desired to maintain a note of reverence. The procession was viewed by many Americans, including bluejackets from the United States cruiser Saratoga, flagship of the Asiatic fleet, who are stationed here.

The coming week will be filled with festivities. American and Japanese officers will mingle at receptions which have been arranged by United States Ambassador Guthrie. Lieutenant Commander Horn, naval attaché at the American embassy, and Vice Admiral Kato.

Words are obsolete as part of an officer's equipment in the field. Officers who had them left them at home when they went to the front. A small bamboo cane has taken the place of the sword except when in action and then some officers carry rifles.

In anticipation of the royal review, an order was issued at the headquarters by France for all officers to provide themselves with swords. This piece of antiquated etiquette fell heavily on the purses of the subalterns. The king, on account of falling from a horse, was unable to review his troops after all. And it is said that the king would have been the last man in England to place this heavy tax on his officers for the sake of mere form, had he known of the order.

SWORD IS OBSOLETE AS FIELD WEAPON

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
London, Nov. 29.—A curious survival of the martial spirit of the old army appeared during the recent visit of the king to the British troops in France. When an order was issued for swords during the royal review, it was a costly order for the young officers, as few were provided with swords, which are the most expensive part of a kit.

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OPERATIONS IN SERBIA BROUGHT TO CLOSE, SAYS BERLIN DISPATCH

Germany Officially Announces Purpose of Balkan Invasion Has Now Been Fully Accomplished.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH TURKS ESTABLISHED

Bravery of Enemy Is Highly Praised; More Than 100,000 Prisoners Reported Captured by Teutons.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
Berlin, Nov. 28 (via London, N.Y. 1:30 p. m.).—The reorganization of the sixtieth congress, which convenes next Monday, will begin tomorrow. Democrats of the senate hold their caucus at noon and at the same hour the ways and means committee members of the house will undertake the task of reorganizing the rules and providing for committee recommendations.

Tonight every train brought to Washington scores of senators and representatives who had postponed their coming until after Thanksgiving. Nearly all the majority members of both branches of congress have arrived, but some of the minority members are waiting until later in the week, when republican conferences will be held.

Revelation Expected.
The senate democratic caucus will be called to order by Senator Kern, the conference chairman. It is expected that there will be daily sessions throughout the week, the question of reviving the rules and providing for committee recommendations. For several months a special committee headed by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, has had revision of the rules under consideration. This committee will report to the senate its recommendations, including a modified form of cloture on debate, designed to prevent endless filibusters. It is believed that a majority of the democrats will favor some form of cloture.

Little Activity in East.
Eastern theater. Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. An enemy aeroplane was shot down by machine gun fire near Aras, east of the southern of Jacobstadt. It fell between our positions and those of the enemy, but was recovered at night by our patrols.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria. Northwest of the Russian frontier, the Russian army in the Albanian mountains are great operations against the same are brought to a close, our object of effecting communication with Bulgaria and Turkish empire having been accomplished.

Our troops have accomplished quickly and smoothly the formidable undertaking of crossing the Danube in the face of the enemy, impeded moreover by the untimely Kosovo winds, and have captured the enemy's frontier fortresses at Belgrade. In the taking of the Austro-Hungarian Eighth army corps with the Brandenburg reserves especially distinguished themselves. Hajek, Kaja Sava and Pirat fell into the hands of the Bulgarians.

Compliments Serbians.
"In addition to the troops have completely broken the tough resistance of an enemy, which, in addition to being supported by the nature of the country, is hured to war and fought bravely. Neither impenetrable roads, impassable mountains, thick snow-draw, nor the absence of reinforcements and shelter were able to check our advance. More than 100,000 men, almost half the entire Serbian fighting forces, have been taken prisoners. Their losses in battle and by desertions cannot be estimated. Guns, including heavy artillery and an incalculable quantity of material of all kinds, have been captured. The German losses, however, deplorable, have been extremely moderate and our troops have not suffered from disease."

SERBIAN LOSSES NOT SO GREAT AS CLAIMED.
London, Nov. 29 (3:23 a. m.).—The Daily Chronicle's Saloniki correspondent says he is informed from Serbian headquarters that the cost of the Serbian retreat during the past months has been 15,000 men taken prisoners, 4,000 killed and 37,000 wounded.

"This," says the correspondent, "the main body of the Austro-Germans, which was the rounding up of the Serbian army, may definitely be declared to have failed. The strategy of the Serbian commander-in-chief, General Putnik, has been brilliant, especially considering the difficulties of roads and the lack of railway communications. King Peter, although seriously ill, remains with his army."

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Athens says definitely that the Serbians have been compelled to abandon the thousands of refugees gathered on the plain of Kosovo to the mercy of the invaders.

MINACE OF RUSSIA CHANGES CAMPAIGN

London, Nov. 29 (2:59 a. m.).—The London morning newspapers today lay emphasis on the German official report announcing the "conclusion of the main operations against the Serbians as pointing to an important change in the Balkan situation. The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent

(Continued on Page Two.)

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS IS BEING PLANNED BY DEMOCRATS

Senators of Majority Party Hold Caucus at Noon Today; Ways and Means Committee at Work.

KERN TO BE LEADER IN UPPER HOUSE AGAIN

Many Important Positions Are to Be Filled and New Policies Are to Be Decided Upon.

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Gorizia Reported Now Occupied by Forces of Italy

Genoa, Nov. 28 (via Paris, 1:25 p. m.).—Reports received here from Chiasso on the Swiss-Italian border say that Gorizia has fallen. The Italian having entered the town from the north. There is no official confirmation of the reports.

CANADA SEIZES ALL HIGH GRADE WHEAT HELD IN THE ELEVATORS

Twenty Million Bushels Taken Over by Government for Great Britain and Allied Nations.

ALLEGED PURPOSE IS TO CURB SPECULATION

Step Would Not Be Necessary Had Dardanelles Been Opened, Says Official Statement.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
Ottawa, Ontario, Nov. 28.—The Canadian government has commandeered all high grade wheat in elevators from Fort William on Lake Superior to the Atlantic coast. The action was taken under the special war act by the Canadian grain commission. The wheat seized was of grades one hard and one two and three northern. It was the property of grain shippers and millers. That taken is all of the stock which on Saturday night was in public elevators at Fort William, Port Arthur, Midland, Triffin, Port McNicoll, Collingwood, Godfrich, Kingston, Port Colborne, Prescott, Quebec, St. John, Montreal and Halifax.

20,000,000 Bushels Seized.
A revised estimate places the amount at about 20,000,000 bushels. A considerable amount is the property of American grain dealers. The grain was taken Saturday night so that grain exchanges should be affected as little as possible. It is officially stated that the price will be advanced fairly and the grain owners promptly paid by the Canadian government. It is estimated that there is still in Canada in the hands of farmers and dealers west of Fort William, 15,000,000 bushels surplus available for export. It is expected that this will be taken in the future for the use of Great Britain, France and Italy.

The domestic supply of Russia is more than sufficient to meet the needs of that country. Had the Dardanelles been opened, the surplus of Russian wheat would have made the present action unnecessary. It is stated. While the wheat just taken was commandeered to fill an order from the British government it is understood that most of it will be shipped to the allies.

Look After Shipments.
The Canadian government will look after the transportation of the grain to the Atlantic seaboard, and from there its shipment across the Atlantic will be undertaken by the British government in the same way that shipments of oats and hay have been handled for the past year.

The following official statement was issued by the government tonight:
The phenomenal crop of wheat in the Canadian west has brought upon the government the duty of assisting to the farthest extent possible in its marketing. The supply of wheat the world over is known to have been abundant and the importance of this advantage of every opportunity to provide for the disposing of our grain is on that account, the greater. For many months the government has been in touch with the British authorities, with a view to procuring orders from the United Kingdom and allied governments in order that the utmost share of the consuming demand in those countries may be turned toward our Canadian surplus. As a consequence of this, the British government has requested within short time a very large supply of numbers one, two and three northern wheat.

Matter of Surplus.
The problem of meeting these requirements and of disposing of such prices as would induce the repetition of orders in Canada, then confronted the government.

The effect of government purchases in the open market, such as were made by different countries in the war, is well known to the public. The market rises abnormally, adding to the profits of grain dealers and speculators, who have purchased the grain which the government requires. The advance in price of large amounts of grain in large amounts, the loss of the purchasing government and the profit not of the producer but of the owner of the stored grain.

To secure the desired end, this year the Dominion government determined Saturday to commandeer all No. 1, 2 and 3 northern wheat in store at the head of the lakes and eastward. This involves the purchase of anywhere from twelve to fifteen million bushels. The price paid has not yet been settled by the government, but will shortly be fixed on a fair basis. The commandeering order goes no farther than is stated above, and instructions have been given that all loading now under way is to be continued and no delay whatever occur in the transport of the commandeered grain from the elevators to ocean terminals. It will be understood that the order does not apply to grain in elevators west of the lakes or in transit at the time the order takes effect or subsequently thereto.

There are of course many questions of important detail that arise and demand adjustment, and these will be given the fullest consideration and the promptest decision possible. There seems no reason why the grain markets should be radically affected by the action taken. Obviously, it does not involve any increase in the world's consumers' demand, but means simply the filling of the existing demand to the extent of the grain taken by this much of the Canadian surplus instead of filling the same from other sources. If the result should be a rise in the Canadian prices, then beneficial effect will be secured to the grain farmers themselves and not to the holders of grain in store. While the holders of grain in store are entitled to fair treatment, it has been thought desirable not to precipitate market conditions at the expense of the customers from whom we hope to obtain orders in the future and who are our allies in the war.

The action taken by the British government is based entirely on war conditions and the response of the Canadian government has been dictated by regard to the same state of facts.

For some months there have been negotiations between the British government and the Canadian government relative to the marketing of the tremendous wheat crop, but only on Saturday were instructions received in connection with the expropriation. This year's Canadian wheat crop, according to the last official estimate, was 226,000,000 bushels. Later an official figure placed the crop at about 250,000,000 bushels. For export the surplus is expected to exceed 200,000,000 bushels. Great Britain's demand is caused by war time conditions and the Canadian government's action is attributable to the same cause. The present orders go no further than the amount stated, but it is anticipated that very large supplies are needed and, though there is no official announcement to that effect, it is more than likely that more wheat will be acquired on similar times later.

Although such action as commandeering is radical, it is not unusual in war times. The Canadian government, in connection with the matter, is dealing only with the British government, and the disposal of the grain so acquired will rest with the home ministry.

WILL MAKE HIGHER PRICES FOR PRODUCERS.
Toronto, Ontario, Nov. 28.—Prominent Toronto grain merchants say tonight that the Canadian government's embargo on all the wheat in the elevators east of and including Port William will create higher prices for the producer, but that the eastern dealers will be placed more or less at the mercy of the western dealers for wheat to fill the orders which were to have been filled by the wheat commandeered.

NO ADVANCE OF PRICE IN AMERICA EXPECTED

Minneapolis, Nov. 28.—F. A. Haller, president of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce, and Franklin M. Crosby, a director of Washburn-Crosby company, millers, said tonight that the seizure by the Canadian government of certain stocks of wheat would not affect the United States market to any degree even temporarily.

SEVERE WINTER WEATHER CHECKS OPERATIONS IN BALKAN STATES

Serbs Hold Only Fringe of Country, Main Forces Being Driven Into Albania and Montenegro.

BULGARIANS REFRAIN FROM FURTHER ADVANCE

French and British Are Bringing Up Reinforcements and Consolidating Their Positions Rapidly.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
London, Nov. 28 (10 p. m.).—The greater portion of what remains of the Serbian northern army is believed to have crossed into the mountains of Albania and Montenegro, where the Serbs are continuing, with the aid of King Nicholas' troops and supplies which are reaching them from the Adriatic, to offer stern resistance to the Austro-German and Bulgarian invaders. Like the Bulgarians, however, the Serbians hold only a fringe of their country, which widens as it reaches the southwestern corner, of which Monastir is the center.

Bulgarian Half Advance.
For some reason, variously explained, the Bulgarians have halted their march on that city. It is said in some dispatches that, having re-occupied part of Macedonia, largely inhabited by their fellow-nationals, the Bulgarian people and government are disinclined to push on any further west and on this point are in disagreement with their Austro-German allies, who are determined to drive not only the Serbians and Montenegrins, but the French and British troops out of the Balkans.

Severe Winter Begins.
While at the present time they have largely superior forces the task may prove a difficult one. Winter has set in at an unusually early date and the natives predict that it will be severe. Since fall at Saloniki, however, for the first time in eight years, which is taken as a sign that in some years the onset of the winter there will be a very heavy fall. During the latter part of the week almost continuous storms compelled a suspension of operations, giving the French and British time to bring up reinforcements which are being landed at Saloniki daily and consolidate their positions.

Force to Romanian Border.
The Austro-Germans also have had to divert part of their armies down the Danube to the Romanian border, Rumania having refused the German request for the opening of the Danube throughout its entire length to enable the German and Turkey Rumania to transport their troops. Rumania insisted that armed ships must not pass the Danube, which is on the Danube at the Rumanian-Bulgarian frontier.

With the concentration of the Russian troops, the attitude of Rumania is becoming daily more hostile. The Austro-Germans, having aided Bulgaria in her campaign against Serbia, which is now cleared, is called upon to protect her from aggression from the east.

Russian Warships Active.
Russian warships, including new dreadnaughts, have again been seen off the Black sea coast of Bulgaria, but there is no news of any landing or movement of troops.

On both the eastern and western fronts, the artillery, as was the case last winter, is doing the heaviest part of the work, and it appears doubtful whether either side will attempt an offensive for the present.

Only on the old hand, under the cover of winter, is pushing her offensive and rendering the Austrians hold on Gorizia and Rovereto daily more uncertain.

The Turks have again been showing some activity in Gallipoli and minor successes against the allies. However, no big action has been fought.

Rumania and Greece.
German anxiety over Rumania is matched by that of the allied powers with regard to Greece. Last week it was believed that all difficulties between Greece and the allies had been surmounted, but it was found necessary to send another note to Greece, the reply to which is promised Monday. The allies now demand not only assurance of the safety of their troops, but adequate railway facilities for their transport, the withdrawal of Greek troops from the vicinity of Saloniki and the policing of Greek waters against German submarines.

AIR BATTLES FEATURE REPORTS FROM FRANCE

Paris, Nov. 28.—The following official communication was issued tonight:
During the course of the day our aviators continued most active. In Belgium one of our aeroplanes set fire to a number of a squadron succeeded in burning down a German aeroplanes which fell into the sea off the coast of France. A torpedo boat and German small boats started out from Ostend and Middelkerke for the purpose of rescue. Allied hydro-aeroplanes and artillery attacked the small boats and succeeded in sinking the one of them.

A squad of ten aeroplanes has bombarded the hangars at Habsheim, east of Mulhouse. Eight shells of 200 millimeters and twenty shells of ninety millimeters were fired. One of the hangars on the ground was damaged by our projectiles. The enemy vainly attempted to pursue. One aeroplanes struck by several bullets from a machine gun was obliged to land. Another crashed near Luttrehach.

In the region of Nancy, a German aeroplanes was shot down.

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AIR BATTLES FEATURE REPORTS FROM FRANCE

Paris, Nov. 28.—The following official communication was issued tonight:
During the course of the day our aviators continued most active. In Belgium one of our aeroplanes set fire to a number of a squadron succeeded in burning down a German aeroplanes which fell into the sea off the coast of France. A torpedo boat and German small boats started out from Ostend and Middelkerke for the purpose of rescue. Allied hydro-aeroplanes and artillery attacked the small boats and succeeded in sinking the one of them.

A squad of ten aeroplanes has bombarded the hangars at Habsheim, east of Mulhouse. Eight shells of 200 millimeters and twenty shells of ninety millimeters were fired. One of the hangars on the ground was damaged by our projectiles. The enemy vainly attempted to pursue. One aeroplanes struck by several bullets from a machine gun was obliged to land. Another crashed near Luttrehach.

In the region of Nancy, a German aeroplanes was shot down.

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